

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese
Patent Laid-Open
ApplicationJapanese Patent Laid-Open
Application Publication (A)

No. 52-116431

(51) Int.Cl. ³	Identification Symbol	(52) Japanese Classification	Internal File No.	(43) Laid-Open Date: September 29, 1977
C07C 103/76		16C61	6652-43	Number of Claims: 1
C07C 103/78//		16C615	6652-43	Request for Examination: Unrequested
AO1N 9/20		30F91	6712-49	
		30F932	7115-49	
		30F371.16	6977-49	(5 pages in all)

(54) PHTRALAMIC ACID ESTER	(72) Inventor: Kenichi Ikeda 6-1-302, Higashiizumigaoka 1 chome, Toyonaka-shi
(21) Patent Application No. 51-31463	
(22) Filing Date: March 24, 1976	(72) Inventor: Tatsuo Harada 16-11, Nittocho, Kawachinagano-shi
(72) Inventor: Kunihiro Yasutani 5-96-301, Tsuruyamada 3 chome, Izumi-shi	(71) Applicant: NIHON NOHYAKU CO., LTD 2-5, Nihonbashi 1 chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo
(72) Inventor: Isao Yanai 14-12, Sayamachokongo 2, Minamikawachi-gun, Osaka-fu	

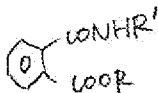
1. Title of the Invention

PHTHALAMIC ACID ESTER

2. Claims for the Patent

1. A phthalamic acid ester represented by the general formula:

[Formula 1]



wherein R represents a lower alkyl group, and R' represents an alkyl group, allyl group, benzyl group, chlorobenzyl group, phenyl group, or substituted phenyl group (the substituent is a lower alkyl group, halogen atom, trifluoromethyl group, and/or lower alkoxy group).

2. The phthalamic acid ester according to claim 1, wherein R is a lower alkyl group, and R' is an alkyl group, allyl group, benzyl group, chlorobenzyl group, or phenyl group.

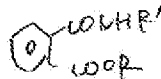
3. The phthalamic acid ester according to claim 1, wherein R is a lower alkyl group, and R' is a phenyl group substituted by one or two halogen atom(s).

4. The phthalamic acid ester according to claim 1, wherein R is a lower alkyl group, and R' is a lower alkyl group, lower alkoxy group, or trifluoromethyl group.

5. The phthalamic acid ester according to claim 1, wherein R is a lower alkyl group, and R' is a 2,6-dimethylphenyl or 2-methyl-6-ethylphenyl group.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to a phthalamic acid ester represented by the general formula (I):

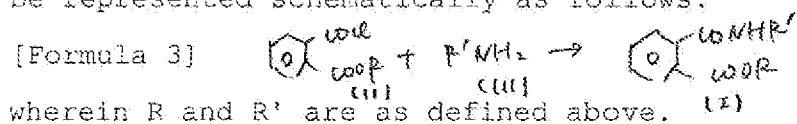


[Formula 2]

wherein R represents a lower alkyl group, and R' represents an alkyl group, allyl group, benzyl group, chlorobenzyl group, phenyl group, or substituted phenyl group (the substituent is a lower alkyl group, halogen atom, trifluoromethyl group, and/or lower alkoxy group).

The phthalamic acid ester represented by the general formula (I) are novel compounds previously undescribed in documents and are useful as insecticides, germicides (e.g., control agents for rice sheath blight disease), and herbicides. Moreover, they are also useful as synthetic intermediates of phthalimide derivatives.

A production method according to the present invention can be represented schematically as follows:



According to the present invention, the phthalamic acid ester can be synthesized easily by performing the reaction at 0 to 80°C, preferably at room temperature or lower, in the presence of a base (e.g., triethylamine, pyridine, dimethylaniline, and caustic soda) in an inert organic solvent (e.g., ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, and tetrahydrofuran; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene and xylene; and halogenated hydrocarbons such as chloroform). In this context, a molar ratio in the reaction is preferably an amount of the monoester chloride of phthalic acid equimolar with or slightly in excess of the reaction partner.

~~[Formula 4]~~ please see pages 230 and 231 which describe chemical structures.

- 1 propyl N-i-propylphthalamic acid
- 2 propyl N-allylphthalamic acid
- 3 i-propyl N-n-octylphthalamic acid
- 4 propyl N-benzylphthalamic acid
- (5) propyl N-p-chlorobenzylphthalamic acid
- 6 propyl phthalanilic acid ester
- 7 i-propyl phthalanilic acid ester
- (8) propyl 2'-chlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (9) propyl 3'-chlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (10) propyl 4'-chlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (11) i-propyl 4'-chlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (12) propyl 3'-trifluoromethylphthalanilic acid ester
- (13) propyl 4'-fluorophthalanilic acid ester
- 14 propyl 4'-methoxyphthalanilic acid ester
- 15 propyl 4'-methylphthalanilic acid ester
- (16) propyl 3',4'-dichlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (17) propyl 3',5'-dichlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (18) propyl 2',6'-dichlorophthalanilic acid ester
- (19) i-propyl 2'-bromophthalanilic acid ester
- 20 i-propyl 2'-i-propylphthalanilic acid ester
- 21 propyl 2',6'-dimethylphthalanilic acid ester
- 22 propyl 2'-methyl-6'-ethylphthalanilic acid ester
- 23 i-propyl 2',6'-dimethylphthalanilic acid ester
- 24 i-propyl 2'-methyl-6'-ethylphthalanilic acid ester

Next, Examples according to the preset invention will be shown slightly. However, the present invention is not intended

to be limited only to them. In this context, the numbering of compounds corresponds to that of the compounds illustrated above.

Example 1 Synthesis of propyl N-benzylphthalamic acid
(compound 4)

Monopropyl ester chloride of phthalamic acid (3.7 g, 0.0165 mol) is gradually added at 5 to 10°C on ice to a suspension of benzylamine (1.6 g, 0.015 mol) and sodium carbonate (1.7 g, 0.0165 mol) in 25 ml of acetone. After stirring for 30 minutes, the reaction product is poured into 300 ml of water, followed by ether extraction. The ether layer is washed with a dilute aqueous alkali solution, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, and water and dehydrated, and then, the ether is distilled off. The residue is recrystallized from ethanol. Melting point: 67 to 68°C, Yield: 3.3 g (74%).

Example 2 Synthesis of propyl phthalanilic acid ester
(compound 6)

Monopropyl ester of phthalic acid (4.6 g, 0.022 mol) is heated to reflux in 30 ml of phosphorus trichloride until hydrogen chloride gas generation is completed. After the completion of the reaction, the excessive phosphorus trichloride is distilled off under reduced pressure. The obtained monopropyl ester chloride of phthalic acid is added dropwise on ice to a solution containing aniline (1.9 g, 0.02 mol) and triethylamine (2.2 g, 0.022 mol) dissolved in benzene. After stirring at room temperature for 1 hour, the reaction solution is washed with water, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, a dilute

aqueous alkali solution, and water in this order and dehydrated over sodium sulfate, and then, the benzene is distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue is crystallized and then recrystallized from ether/n-hexane.

Melting point: 97 to 98°C, Yield: 5.7 g (100%).

Example 3 Synthesis of i-propyl 4'-chlorophthalanilic acid ester (compound 11)

Monoisopropyl ester of phthalic acid (2.5 g, 0.012 mol) is heated to reflux for 30 minutes in 20 ml of phosphorus oxychloride until hydrogen chloride gas generation is completed. The excessive phosphorus oxychloride is distilled off under reduced pressure. The obtained monoisopropyl ester chloride of phthalic acid is added dropwise at room temperature to a solution containing p-chloroaniline (1.3 g, 0.01 mol) and triethylamine (1.2 g, 0.012 mol) dissolved in ether, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The ether is distilled off. Then, the residue is washed with water, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, a dilute aqueous alkali solution, and water in this order, dried in air, and then recrystallized from ethyl acetate/n-hexane.

Melting point: 135 to 137°C, Yield: 2.7 g (84%).

Example 4 Synthesis of propyl 3'-trifluoromethylphthalanilic acid ester (compound 12)

Monopropyl ester of phthalic acid (3.5 g, 0.017 mol) is heated to reflux for 10 minutes in 15 ml of thionyl chloride. The excessive thionyl chloride is distilled off under reduced

pressure. The obtained monopropyl ester chloride of phthalic acid is added dropwise under water cooling to a solution containing m-trifluoromethylaniline (2.4 g, 0.015 mol) and triethylamine (1.7 g, 0.017 mol) dissolved in dioxane, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction solution is injected into 500 ml of water, and the product is extracted with ether. The extract is washed with water, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, a dilute aqueous alkali solution, and water in this order and dehydrated over sodium sulfate, and then, the ether is distilled off. The residue is recrystallized from ether.

Melting point: 67 to 68°C, Yield: 4.7 g (89%).

Example 5 Synthesis of propyl 4'-methylphthalanilic acid ester (compound 15)

Phosphorus pentachloride (10 g) is gradually added to monopropyl ester of phthalic acid (3.5 g, 0.017 mol), and the mixture is heated for 10 minutes in water bath. After cooling, the product is extracted with dry ether, and the ether and the phosphorus oxychloride are distilled off under reduced pressure. The obtained monopropyl ester chloride of phthalic acid is added dropwise at 5 to 10°C to a solution containing p-toluidine (1.6 g, 0.015 mol) and triethylamine (1.5 g, 0.015 mol) dissolved in acetone, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off, and then, the solvent in the filtrate is distilled off. The residue is washed with water, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution,

a dilute aqueous alkali solution, and water in this order, dried in air, and then recrystallized from ether.

Melting point: 84 to 86°C, Yield: 4.4 g (98%).

Example Synthesis of propyl 2',6'-dichlorophthalanilic acid ester (compound 18)

Monopropyl ester of phthalic acid (3.3 g, 0.016 mol) is heated to reflux for 15 minutes in 20 ml of thionyl chloride until hydrogen chloride gas generation is completed. After the completion of the reaction, the excessive thionyl chloride is distilled off under reduced pressure. The obtained monopropyl ester chloride of phthalic acid is added dropwise at 5 to 10°C to a solution containing 2,6-dichloroaniline (2.4 g, 0.015 mol) and triethylamine (1.7 g, 0.017 mol) dissolved in tetrahydrofuran, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction product is poured into 500 ml of water. After stirring for a while, the deposited solid is filtered, washed with water, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, a dilute aqueous alkali solution, and water, dried in air, and then recrystallized from tetrahydrofuran/n-hexane.

Melting point: 121 to 123°C, Yield: 0.5 g (9%).

Example 7 Synthesis of isopropyl 2',6'-dimethylphthalanilic acid ester (compound 23)

A solution containing monoisopropyl ester chloride of phthalic acid (12.4 g, 0.055 mol) dissolved in 25 ml of ether is gradually added to a solution containing 2,6-dimethylaniline (6.0 g, 0.05 mol) and N,N-dimethylaniline (6.7 g, 0.055 mol)

dissolved in 200 ml of ether. After stirring for 1 hour on ice, water is added to the reaction product, followed by ether extraction. The ether layer is well washed with a dilute aqueous alkali solution, a dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid solution, and water in this order and dehydrated, and then, the ether is distilled off under reduced pressure. The solid as the residue is recrystallized from benzene-n-hexane.

Melting point: 144 to 145°C, Yield: 15 g (96%).

Applicant: NIHON NOHYAKU CO., LTD

Representative Yutaka Yoshida

PATENT ABSTRACT OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:	JP52-116431
(43)Publication date:	1977-09-29
(21)Application number:	JP51-31463
(22)Date of filing:	1976-03-24
(71)Applicant:	NIHON NOHYAKU CO LTD
(72)Inventor(s):	YABUTANI KUNIHIRO; YANAI ISAO; IKEDA KENICHI; HARADA TATSUO
(54)Title of Invention:	PHTHALAMINOIC ACID ESTERS

日本国特許庁
公開特許公報

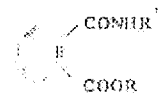
特許出願公開
昭52-116431

Int. Cl.	識別記号	日本分類	庁内整理番号	公開 昭和52年(1977)9月29日
C 07 C 103/76		16 C 61	6652-43	
C 07 C 103/78 #		16 C 615	6652-43	発明の数 1
A 01 N 9/20		30 F 91	6712-49	審査請求 未請求
		30 F 932	7115-49	
		30 F 371.16	6977-49	(全 5 頁)

フタルアミン酸エステル類 4-12

特 願 昭51-31463 発 明 者 池田健一
出 願 昭51(1976)3月24日 同 豊中市東泉丘1丁目6-1-302
発 明 者 飯谷邦宏 原田達夫
和泉市鶴山台3丁目5番96-30 同 河内長野市日東町16-11
1 日本農薬株式会社
同 柳井功 東京都中央区日本橋一丁目2番
大阪府南河内郡狭山町金剛2-1 5号

- 1 発明の名称 フタルアミン酸エステル類
- 2 特許請求の範囲
- 1 一般式



〔式中Rは低級アルキル基、アリール基、ベンジル基、クロロベンジル基、フェニル基または置換フェニル基（置換基は低級アルキル基、ハロゲン原子、トリフルオロメチル基または及び低級アルコキシ基である）を示す〕

で表わされるフタルアミン酸エステル類

2 Rが低級アルキル基、R'がアルキル基、アリール基、ベンジル基、クロロベンジル基またはフェニル基である特許請求の範囲第1項記載のフタルアミン酸エステル類

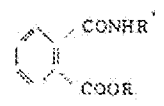
3 Rが低級アルキル基、R'がハロゲン原子1個または2個で置換されたフェニル基で

ある特許請求の範囲第1項記載のフタルアミン酸エステル類

4 Rが低級アルキル基、R'が低級アルキル基、低級アルコキシ基またはトリフルオロメチル基である特許請求の範囲第1項記載のフタルアミン酸エステル類

5 Rが低級アルキル基、R'が2,6-ジメチルフェニルまたは2,4-メチル-6-エチルフェニル基である特許請求の範囲第1項記載のフタルアミン酸エステル類

3 発明の詳細な説明
本発明は一般式(1)



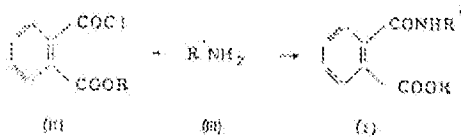
〔式中Rは低級アルキル基、アリール基、ベンジル基、クロロベンジル基、フェニル基または置換フェニル基（置換基は低級アルキル基、ハロゲン原子、トリフルオロメチル基、低級アルコキシ基またはトリフルオロメチル基である）を示す〕

ナル基または及び低級アルコキシ基である)を示す)

で表わされるフタルアミン酸エステル類に関する。

一般式(II)で表わされるフタルアミン酸エステル類は文献未記述の新規化合物で、殺虫剤、殺菌剤(例えば種モンガレ病防除剤)、除草剤として有用である。またフタルイミド誘導体の合成中間体としても有用である。

本発明に係る製造方法は図式的には次の如く表わすことができる。

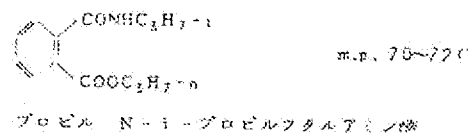


(式中R及びR'は上記に同じ)

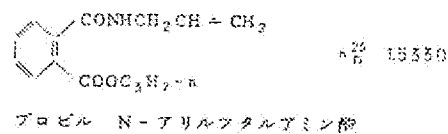
本発明によればフタルアミン酸エステル類の合成は、不活性な有機溶剤例えばジエチルエーテル、ジオキサン、テトラヒドロフラン等のエーテル類；ベンゼン、キシレン等の

芳香族炭化水素類；クロロホルム等のハロゲン化炭化水素類中、溶基例えばトリエチルアミン、ジリジン、ジメチルアセリン、カセイソーダ、炭酸ソーダ等の存在下に0〜80℃好ましくは室温以下で反応させることによつて容易に行なうことができる。尚反応モル比は等モル乃至フタル酸モノエステルとアミンの若干過剰が好ましい。

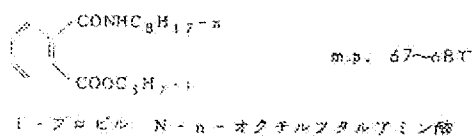
1



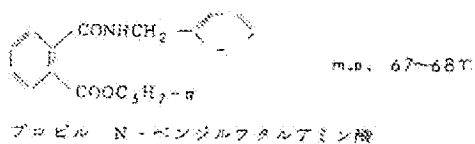
2



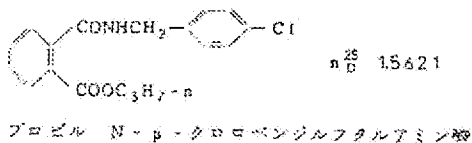
3



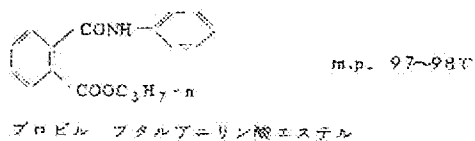
4



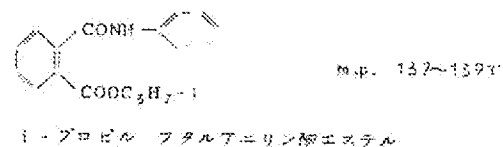
5



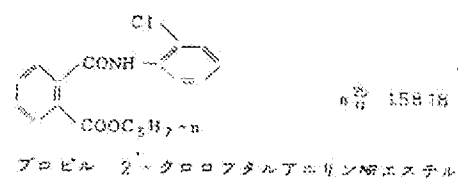
6



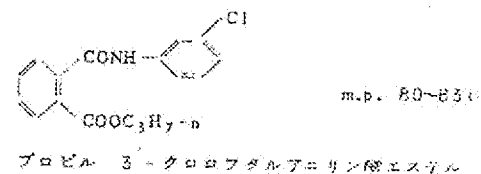
7



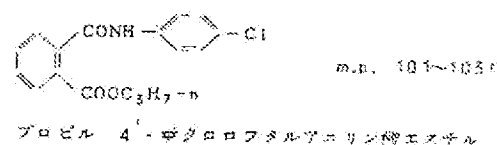
8



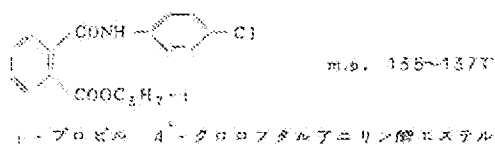
9



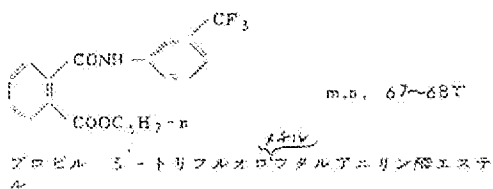
10



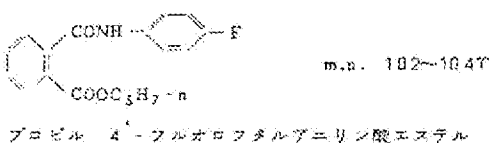
11



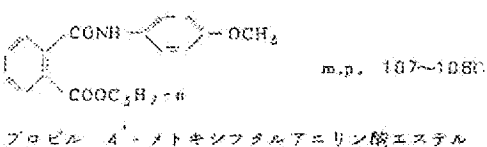
12



13



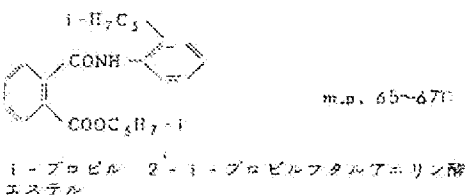
14



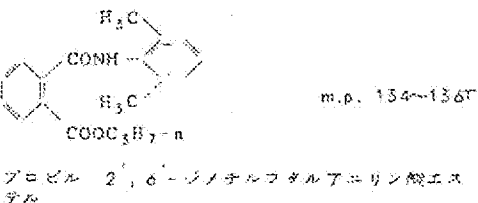
19



20



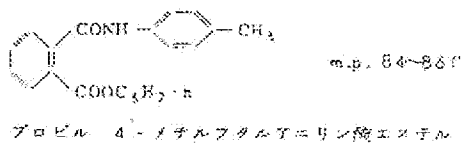
21



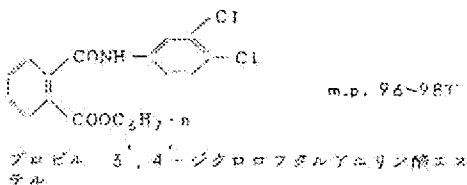
22



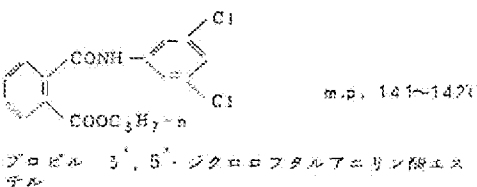
15



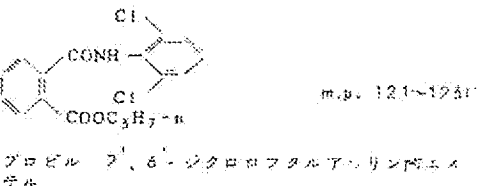
16



17

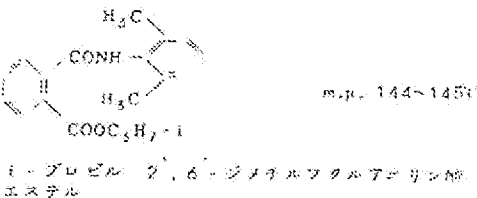


18

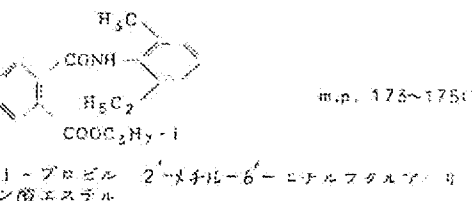


プロピル 2'-メチル-6'-エチル^{241V}フタルアニリン酸エステル

23



24



次に本発明に係る実施例の若干を示すが本発明がこれらのみに限定されるものではない。尚、化合物に付した番号は前掲例示した化合物のそれに対応するものとする。

実施例 1 プロピル N-ベンジル^{241V}フタルアミン酸 (化合物 4) の合成

ベンジルアミン 1.6 g (0.015 mol)。

炭酸ソーダ1.7g(0.0165モル)のアセトン25ccに溶解しフタル酸モノプロピルエステルクロライド3.7g(0.0165モル)を氷冷下5~10℃でゆつくり加える。30分間攪拌後、反応物を水300cc中へ注ぎ入れエーテル抽出する。エーテル層は希アルカリ水、希塩酸水、水で洗い、脱水後エーテルを留去する。残液をエタノールで再結晶する。融点 67~8℃、収量 3.3g(74%)

実施例2 プロピル フタルアニリン酸エステル(化合物6)の合成

フタル酸モノプロピルエステル4.6g(0.022モル)を三塩化燐30cc中で塩化水素ガスの発生が終るまで加熱還流させる。反応終了後、過剰の三塩化燐を減圧留去して得られるフタル酸モノプロピルエステルクロライドをアニリン1.9g(0.022モル)、トリエチルアミン2.2g(0.022モル)のベンゼン溶液へ氷冷下滴下する。室温で1時間攪拌後、反応液を水、希塩酸水、希アルカ

リ水および水の順で洗浄、蒸餾で脱水後、ベンゼンを減圧留去し、残液を結晶化剤n-ヘキサンで再結晶する。

融点 97~8℃、収量 5.7g(100%)

実施例3 4-クロロフタルアニリン酸エステル(化合物11)の合成

フタル酸モノイソプロピルエステル2.5g(0.012モル)をオキシ塩化銅20cc中で塩化水素ガスの発生が終るまで30分間加熱還流し過剰のオキシ塩化銅を減圧留去して得られるフタル酸モノイソプロピルエステルクロライドをp-クロロアニリン1.3g(0.012モル)、トリエチルアミン1.2g(0.012モル)のエーテル溶液へ、室温で約10分間で30分間攪拌する。エーテルを留去後、残液を水、希塩酸水、希アルカリ水、水の順で洗浄し、風乾後、酢酸エチル・n-ヘキサンで再結晶する。

融点 135~7℃、収量 2.7g(84%)

実施例4 プロピル 3-トリフルオロメチルフタルアニリン酸エステル(化合物12)の合成

フタル酸モノプロピルエステル3.5g(0.017モル)を塩化チオニル15cc中で10分間加熱還流する。過剰の塩化チオニルを減圧留去して得られるフタル酸モノプロピルエステルクロライドをm-トリフルオロメチルアニリン2.4g(0.015モル)、トリエチルアミン1.7g(0.017モル)のジメチルホルムアミド溶液へ、氷冷下滴下し、室温で1時間攪拌する。反応液を水500cc中へ注加し、生成物をエーテル抽出し、水、希塩酸水、希アルカリ水、水の順で洗浄し、蒸餾で脱水後エーテルを留去し、残液をエーテルで再結晶する。

融点 67~68℃、収量 4.7g(89%)

実施例5 4-メチルフタルアニリン酸エステル(化合物15)の合成

フタル酸モノプロピルエステル3.5g(0.017モル)に五塩化10gをゆつくり

加え、水浴上で10分間加熱する。冷却後、酢酸エーテルで生成物を抽出しエーテル、オキシ塩化銅を減圧留去する。得られたフタル酸モノプロピルエステルクロライドをp-トリイジン1.6g(0.015モル)、トリエチルアミン1.5g(0.015モル)のアセトン溶液に5~10℃で滴下し、室温で1時間攪拌する。トリエチルアミン塩酸塩をろ去した後、ろ液の溶媒を留去し、残液を水、希塩酸水、希アルカリ水、水の順で洗浄し、蒸餾で脱水後エーテルで再結晶する。

融点 84~86℃、収量 4.4g(98%)

実施例6 プロピル 2,6-ジクロロフタルアニリン酸エステル(化合物18)の合成

フタル酸モノプロピルエステル3.3g(0.016モル)を塩化チオニル20cc中で塩化水素ガスの発生が終るまで15分間加熱還流させる。反応終了後、過剰の塩化チオニルを減圧留去して得られるフタル酸モノプロピルエステルクロライドを2,6-ジクロロア

ニリン 2.4 g (0.015 モル)、トリエチル
アミン 1.7 g (0.017 モル) のテトラヒド
ロフラン溶液へ 5 ~ 10 分で滴下し室温で
3 時間攪拌する。反応物を水 500 ml 中へ注
ぎ入れ、しばらく攪拌後析出固体をろ過、水、
希塩酸水、希アルカリ水さらに水で洗浄し、
脱水後テトラヒドロフラン・n-ヘキサンよ
り再結晶する。

熔点 121 ~ 123℃、収量 0.5 g (9%)

実施例 7 イソプロピル 2,6-ジメチルフタルア
ニリン酸エステル (化合物 25) の合
成

2,6-ジメチルアニリン 6.0 g (0.05 モ
ル)、N,N-ジメチルアニリン 6.7 g
(0.055 モル) のエーテル 200 ml 溶液に
フタル酸モノイソプロピルエステルクロラ
イド 12.4 g (0.055 モル) のエーテル
25 ml 溶液を加えよく加える。氷冷下 1 時
間攪拌後、反応物に水を加えエーテル抽出す
る。エーテル層は希アルカリ水、希塩酸水お
よび水の順でよく洗い、脱水後エーテルを減

圧留去する。残りの固体をベンゼン-n-ヘキサ
ンで再結晶する。

熔点 144 ~ 145℃、収量 1.5 g (9.6%)

特許出願人 日本薬業株式会社

代表者 吉 田 豊